

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the EUROPEAN EDITION.

Volume XXXV.....No. 157

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG.

WOODS MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Tenth and 11th streets.—Daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 42d st.—THE TWO NEW FANTASIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE MILITARY DRAMA OF NOT GUILTY.

BOREY THEATRE, Borey.—THE CORSIKIAN BROTHERS.—TOM CHINQUE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—TAKING THE CHANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RED LIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE GOOD NATURED MAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WALLACK'S COMPANY.—THE LADDER.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MINNIE'S LUCK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

REYNARD'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—ALLEN & PATTINGALL'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Borey.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—GAY YOUNG SWELL.—BAD DICKY.—PREDIGTION.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—THE FAT MAN'S BALL, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, June 6, 1870.

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THE ENGLISH CHANNEL YACHT RACE MATCH terminated on the 4th inst. The vessels ran from the Nore to Dover. The American yachts declined to enter for the occasion. Fifteen started. The Cambria reached Dover third among the first arrivals.

A HINT TO THE DOMINION.—The General Court of Massachusetts proposes to resolve "that it will cordially sympathize with all those who favor the union of the British North American provinces with the government and people of the United States." This is perhaps too late to comfort the Fenians, who no doubt would have adopted such a purpose for the sake of sympathy, but it may be taken in Canada as indicating a tendency.

THE FRENCH POSTAL TROUBLE.—The want of proper postal facilities between the United States and France is much complained of in Paris—and that is where the complaint ought to be, as all the difficulty is due to the mulishness of certain of the French authorities. Proper efforts from this side were made in time for the establishment of postal regulations by treaty; but the French ministry would not accept our propositions in regard to rates, believing that the government income would be greater without a treaty, and having little regard to the convenience of the people.

The Financial Legislation and Jobs of Congress.

The curse of this country is the incapacity and indisposition of Congress to legislate on great national principles and interests. Little thought is given to the general welfare of the people or of the republic in its entirety, and we see no statesmanlike grasp of questions bearing upon the mighty destiny of the nation. That body is composed for the most part of local politicians, whose vision does not reach beyond the narrow limits of their districts or States, who look only to what affects them personally and who have no idea of the growing wants and grand future of the country. Statesmen look to the future and lay the foundations for it in their policy, but these men can see only the present and that merely in small things. It is true there are gigantic jobs brought before Congress and members understand these well enough. They are sharp business men, so far as their own interests go, though not statesmen. They seem to have an idea that while they are taking care of themselves the country can take care of itself. Fortunately this is so to some extent; for the wonderful resources of the republic and industry of the people overcome, in a great measure, bad legislation or the want of good legislation. Still, the corruption, incapacity and contracted views of our national legislators are demoralizing and must in the end lead to serious consequences.

We look over the proceedings of Congress from day to day, and find that nearly every question that comes up has a job in it—some political and party job, some sectional or local job in favor of a particular locality or class, or some job to put money into the pockets of the members themselves and of their friends. Hardly any question, as was said before, is considered with regard to the country at large or the general welfare. Take, for example, the subjects of internal taxation and the tariff, which have been discussed long enough to wear them threadbare, and there are no large views expressed—none of a broad national character. Each member advocates or opposes propositions made according to the effect they may have upon some particular interest with which he is identified or supposes he represents. There is no party policy, even, on these subjects or any others—none, except on the dead issues of the war and the everlasting negro. But these last are about played out. The people are tired with the continual harping upon the war, for the issues of it have been settled. As to the negro, nothing more can be made out of him politically, unless the ultra negrophobists can propose a method to scrub the black man into a white one, and to change his cranium, heels and all his conformation, so as to give him equality, physically, with the Caucasian race. On the subjects of the tariff, taxation, funding the debt, currency, national banks, foreign policy, and many others, there is no party platform nor unity of action. There is even no concert of views nor action between the so-called administration party in Congress and the administration itself.

The proceedings in Congress and of the administration for some time past, but particularly within the last few days, show this want of concert and unity and the selfish, narrow-minded conduct of members. The Sandwich Islands treaty was rejected in the Senate on Wednesday by radical Senators because it opened reciprocity of trade and was against the high tariff notions of these men, though it was eloquently advocated by another leading radical Senator, Mr. Sumner, who, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is supposed to have most to say and the most influence on all such questions. No regard was paid to the action or wish of the administration in the matter. The development of our commerce on the Pacific side of the continent and the great interests that are opening to us there had no weight with these high tariff Senators and local politicians. The debate on the Tax bill in the House on Saturday and the fight over Mr. Schenck's attempt to tack on a tariff amendment to that bill brought out in a strong light the narrow sectional views of members and the difficulty of legislating on anything in a broad national manner. In former times there was a defined party policy as well as party action on public questions; but now there is none, except, as was said, on the dead issues of the war and the negro. Look at the conduct of the Senate, which is overwhelmingly republican, on the St. Domingo question. The administration, which was the choice of and belongs to that dominant party, pleads earnestly for the ratification of the St. Domingo treaty, but has pleaded in vain. Then again, on the other hand, the majority in Congress are no doubt favorable to some sympathetic and decided action in favor of the Cubans, but this has been doggedly resisted by the administration. Take also, for example, the Funding bill, a very important measure, and there is a perfect chaos of opinions. On that neither parties nor sections unite, and the policy of the administration, or rather of the Secretary of the Treasury, is utterly disregarded.

It is only where there is some grand scheme to plunder the Treasury or the people, and where a combination of interests are made, that measures slip through Congress easily. When some gigantic railroad job, calling for enormous grants of land or subsidies, under a powerful combination of railroad interests, and direct interests of Congressmen themselves, is presented there is little difficulty in passing a bill. It is much the same with the stupendous national bank jobs. Two bills to increase the bonus to or profits of the national bank associations have passed the Senate this session. One was to increase the circulation of these institutions forty-five millions. The other was in the Senate Funding bill, and that proposes to give the banks the whole currency of the country. That is, they are to receive, in addition to the three hundred millions they now have, about three hundred and fifty millions more in place of the legal tender greenbacks, and as fast as these can be withdrawn. A clear gift of eighteen millions a year in gold is now made to the banks, and when the greenbacks are pushed out of existence and the banks absorb all the currency of the country this gratuity will be increased to near forty millions. This is the profit on circulation, and comes out of the Treasury and pockets of the people. It is the same as if the government

gave the banks six hundred millions and upwards of capital; for they draw interest from their bonds deposited, which is capital, and at the same time the government issues over six hundred millions of circulating money to them. In a word, the government gratuitously doubles their capital without any consideration in return. Such measures as these have little difficulty in passing Congress; for half the members, or more, probably, are interested, directly or indirectly, in the national banks. We might go on to show how in other things the legislation of Congress is controlled by private and local interests, and to demonstrate, what was said before, that members have no large national or patriotic views; but these examples are sufficient for the present. Whether there is any remedy for this deplorable state of things or not time alone will show. It remains with the people to decide. Nothing but the power of enlightened public opinion can cure the evil.

The Massacre of the Jews Denied.

Our cable telegrams from Europe, dated in London yesterday evening, convey the highly important and very consoling intelligence that the report of the massacre of the Jews in Roumania was without foundation. Inquiries from New York as to the truth or falsity of the detail had reached London. The cable replies to-day that no such advice had been received there, and that the continental news agencies deny that there have been any outrages perpetrated recently upon the Jews in Roumania. Telegrams from Bucharest state that an election riot occurred in one of the villages of the principality lately, but the disturbance was quelled almost immediately. The "Jews' massacre" telegram, as it was published by parties in New York, was dated in Constantinople on the 1st of June. The frightful events which it purported to narrate would certainly have been heard of in London, Paris, Vienna, Brussels and St. Petersburg, some time before yesterday evening, the 5th inst., had they occurred; the latter a very important consideration in all that concerns news despatches.

A New American Newspaper in Paris.

We understand that an American newspaper, to be called "The Paris American," will soon be published in the gay capital of Europe. Looking at the vast number of Americans in Paris—not less than forty thousand, probably, and continually increasing—there is, no doubt, an inviting prospect for such an enterprise. Indeed, it is surprising that an American newspaper has not been established there before. The English have had a paper in Paris many years. It has become a permanent institution and is very profitable to the proprietors. Why should it not be so with an American paper? Considering the rapidly increasing wealth of this country, the facilities for crossing the ocean and travelling, and the taste of our people for luxury and sight-seeing, the time is not distant when hundreds of thousands will go over to Europe yearly, and of course, Paris will be the great attraction and centre of all their movements. In a short time the Americans in Paris will far outnumber the English and other foreigners. A thorough American newspaper there is a necessity, and there never was a more opportune time to establish such an one. If properly conducted it may do great good, too, in reflecting and diffusing American ideas. Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer originated and is the head of this enterprise. He has had great experience in connection with the press, has undoubted ability as a journalist, and his travels and experience in many parts of the world and in all the capitals of Europe, give him that comprehensive view of things and that cosmopolitan character of mind which make him just the man for such an undertaking. The project, we understand, is favored by the bankers, capitalists and leading Americans in Paris and connected with business there. It is the intention of Mr. Sawyer to employ the best talents in every department of journalism, and to make an able, a lively, comprehensive and a truly American newspaper. With such views and with proper means there can be no doubt *The Paris American* will be successful.

CAPTAIN EYRE, by whose reckless lunacy or stupidity, it matters not which, the whole crew of the Onondaga was sent to the bottom, thought it cruel that he was punished by six months' "leave of absence"—for that, after all, was about the amount of his sentence. He has been appealing against it, therefore, ever since, and finally induced the directors of the company to which his steamer belonged to say a good word for him, in an address to the Lords of the Admiralty, through the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade replied to Mr. Eyre that his sentence, "so far from being too severe, is more lenient than the gravity of the offence required." Eyre will understand, therefore, by this time, that he did not perform an altogether praiseworthy act in "cutting down a damned Yankee frigate."

THE FOURTH WARD TRAGEDY.—The promotion of Burke, the policeman, who shot a man in a fracas in the Fourth ward the other night, is a pretty clear expression on the part of the Commissioners of their opinion that the act was one of praiseworthy readiness, and not of precipitate brutality. The whole character of the act depends upon what sort of man it was that was killed. He is represented on one hand as a peaceful, if not a sober citizen, and on the other as a ruffian of the worst sort. On a point of this kind the word of the police may safely be taken, and this fully justifies the shooting.

IMMIGRATION.—The cry of "Still they come" does not adequately express the overflow of the people of Europe on our shores: for they come more freely than ever. Two thousand a day was the average of last week, making for six days a fair figure over twelve thousand. Two incoming ships brought upward of fifteen hundred each.

ART IN THE OLD WORLD.—Our special correspondence from Paris embraces an able analysis of the chief works of art which were presented at the Exhibition in the French capital. The writer takes a very ennobling view of the subject, treating the Fine Arts generally as a means of international enlightenment: particularly so at the present moment, when the peoples are approaching to the perfection of a cosmopolitan intercommunion.

Religious Services Yesterday.

Yesterday was one of those rare Sundays when Jews as well as Christians meet to pray. The feast of Pentecost assembled the Israelites in their synagogues, and the same feast was celebrated in many of the Christian churches. At the Catholic houses of worship the attendance was large, as is always the case on Whit Sunday, and the sermons, which were all devoted to the subject of the feast, were listened to with all the attention they deserved. It was announced from the pulpit that next Sunday there would be a collection in aid of the Papal treasury, which was at a very low ebb. In advance we must express the hope that the subscriptions will be liberal. In spite of his infallibility Pope Pius cannot get along without funds. Fallible mortals, who deal in dry goods and groceries, somewhat expect his Holiness to pay the cash after a moderate period has elapsed from the time of the purchase. Following close upon the Catholic religious rites were those at St. Albans, where Rev. Mr. Noyes preached a sermon in which he claimed infallibility for the successors of the Apostles and maintained the doctrine of the presence of Christ in the eucharist. On the other hand, at Lyric Hall, Mr. Frothingham condemned the discussion of questions relating to rites and ceremonies. The same clergyman also declared that in all his life he had seen but two or three persons whom he believed "to have been Christians through and through." This unfortunate experience of Mr. Frothingham has not been without effect, if we may judge by his peculiar religious views. On the whole, however, Mr. Frothingham was unusually dull. There was a little sensation at Berean Baptist church, caused by some rascally infidels exploding a package of Chinese firecrackers under one of the windows, much to the horror of a part of the congregation not yet prepared to go to heaven. As soon as order was restored the pastor discoursed on "Christ and Public Opinion," a topic well treated. At the Church of the Messiah Rev. Mr. Hepworth preached on the rite of the Communion, explaining its origin and significance in eloquent and convincing language. At the American Free Church Rev. Mr. Smyth discoursed on the afflictions of life, which are undoubtedly many and hard to bear. In connection with life afflictions was the treatment of Fenianism from a religious point of view by an Episcopal bishop in Montreal. The reverend gentleman actually returned thanks to God for aiding and protecting the Canadian forces during the recent excitement along the border. It is possible that the Lord smote the Fenians, but we do not believe it. We have no idea that the Lord was troubling himself about the Canada frontier while the Fenians were in the vicinity.

Whether it was the warm weather or something else we are unable to determine, but it is certain that Brother Beecher was unusually sedate and sober yesterday. He appeared in church for the first time this season in summer costume, opened the proceedings by advertising and giving a quiet puff to a "floral concert," and then delivering a discourse on the infirmities of mankind, dealing charitably with them and imparting hope to those whose idiosyncrasies often lead them astray. At the Central Presbyterian church, in Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Talmadge vigorously attacked the villanies of the day, exposing many of them in plain English and, altogether, delivering a very sensible sermon. At the other churches, in this city, Brooklyn, Washington and Jersey City, there were the usual services and the usual sermons. The day was a successful one. Everywhere the attendance was good, and as there was more praying than usual, because of the Jewish feast, we have reason to hope that the amount of forgiveness and charity showered down upon us was proportionately increased.

Hobnobbing With the Indians.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, the two antagonistic chiefs of the Sioux tribes, have had a long talk and smoked a good many pipes with the authorities at Washington. Of course, as in most Indian councils, the talk was all of peace. Commissioner Parker and Secretary Cox gave the red men some good advice; but Mr. Cox spoke to them as if he were addressing so many babies in the nursery, whereas there was not a blanketed chieftain present who could not buy and sell the Secretary of the Interior in cunning and sagacity. It was amusing to notice how curiously all this flummery was responded to by Red Cloud. He laid his hand firmly upon the table and said:—"When I heard the words of the Great Father permitting me to come I came right away, and left my women and children. I want you to give them rations, and a load of ammunition to kill game with." That is the ultimatum of all powwows with the Indians. The red man never talks civilly until he wants ammunition "to kill game with;" but it is pretty well known that he seldom wastes bullets on a buffalo. The arrow answers that purpose. The ammunition is kept for the benefit of our soldiers and white settlers.

Not much good can come out of all this interviewing at Washington. It has been going on now these fifty years, and, with the exception of a few tribes on our proximate border, the Indian is as savage as ever. It is evident that white civilization on the distant frontier must depend for protection on a well organized military system, and plenty of troops to carry it out. We are disposed to think, however, that the system is far from perfect, when we read such news as that from Doctah a day or two ago, to the effect that a band of some three or five hundred Indians were preparing to make an attack on Fort Mifflin, and the commanding officer reports that he had only fifty available soldiers to protect it. If our garrison posts are left so thinly guarded how can the unprotected farmers escape? We opine that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail and their accompanying braves will have a good laugh with their squaws when they get back to their lodges at their Washington experience, especially if they find the rations and ammunition there—provided they do not come across Sheridan "on a ride."

SERVANT FRIENDS.—Another case has occurred in Brooklyn where a servant woman is charged, on pretty good evidence, with setting fire to the house to avenge herself for being dismissed from her place. Shall we have an example which will teach that sort of servants that setting fire to houses is a crime?

The European Mail.

The European mail of the 24th of May was delivered yesterday evening. By special correspondence from Paris, Naples, Rome, London and Ireland, and newspaper reports from the various cities of the Old World, we are enabled to present to our readers to-day a very ample *résumé* illustrative of the trans-Atlantic situation as it presented at that period. Napoleon's reception of the French legislative deputations, which announced to him the result of the *plebiscite*, constituted a very grand and imposing occasion at the Tuilleries. His Majesty's speech in reply, which we publish in *extenso* and *verbatim*, was able and patriotic and but slightly—considering the excitement of the movement—laudatory of his dynasty and personal rule. Our special letter from Paris treats of the position of his Majesty after the *plebiscite*. The writer expresses the opinion that the radical "Reds" and *quasi* would-be revolutionists have been effectually extinguished by the unanimous voice of the nation in support of law and order and the constitution as it is. Preparations had been commenced in London for the organization and arrangement of the great Protestant Conference mission to New York. The programme was outlined by the speakers, and Mr. Disraeli's book, "Lothair," endorsed at the meeting as "the ablest anti-Romanist publication of the age." Our special writers in Italy and Ireland report the progress of the revolutionary agitation in Naples and the Green Isle. The recent attempt at insurrection in Filadelfia, Italy, which was briefly noticed in the cable telegrams, is detailed as it occurred; while from Ireland comes the rather extraordinary and very strange announcement that the Fenians and Orangemen of that country are being rapidly allied in a political union looking to the restoration of the nationality. The Latin peoples are evidently deeply agitated near the fountain head centres of their race. The Russian assertion of toleration—encouragement it may be called—of Protestantism, as it appears in our columns, is very significant just now, in view of the general aspect of the religious question. Naples forwards to us a special statement of the position which is sustained by some of the American prelates in Rome against infallibility. The woman's rights question agitation in England is noted in our special letter from London.

Our European mail despatches are thus not only of great importance, but quite interesting at all points of the budget contents.

The Israelite Massacre in Roumania—A Rabbi's Opinion.

It was natural to suppose that the Israelites of this city would have made the late rumored massacre of their co-religionists by the Christians in Roumania the subject of their religious discourses in the synagogues. The remarks of Senator Sprague in the Senate have greatly exasperated them. On the Jewish Sabbath the Rabbi Gutheim took occasion to condemn the Senator's language with great severity in the synagogue of Emanuel. He was unusually severe, too, upon the Christian priesthood, whom he credited with very little charity, designating their mission as an "odious, hypocritical priestcraft, which even in our day infests the high roads and sneaks through the byways of mankind." Perhaps the preacher had some particular class of men in his mind when he spoke thus; for, even under the irritation of this sad news from Roumania of the wholesale butchery of his people, he could not have meant to involve the whole Christian Church in such a sweeping condemnation.

With regard to the remarks of Senator Sprague that the Jews in Roumania had acquired all the wealth, business and property, by their trade-monopolizing and grasping propensities, while the Christian population was in poverty, the Rabbi inferred that the Senator justified the massacre and would not be unwilling to see wealthy Israelites similarly treated elsewhere. This was, perhaps, straining an inference, though many people interpret the Rhode Island Senator's language somewhat in the same direction. The Rabbi Gutheim's words were:

He takes occasion to hold out a warning to the Senate and the country, from which every true American will shrink with horror. What does he think that free American citizens, imbued with the true principles of liberty, will ever be tempted to imitate those needless proceedings, which are contrary to the law of God and man? But the words of the Senator do contain a warning most solemn and ominous. It is this, that even in our free and enlightened country there are yet men to be found who are actuated by bigotry and fanaticism, who are ready to extend to the most horrid crimes inspired by religious persecution. They suggest the warning that the air in which the Senator has been reared, that the principles which he has imbibed, require to be purified and revised. They contain the lesson for the American people to be careful in the selection of their representatives, in order to preserve the blessing of civil and religious liberty in all its purity and grandeur.

This latter is not an untimely rebuke to New England puritanism. However, the Christian world must not be held responsible either for the massacre in Roumania or for Mr. Sprague's sentiments thereupon.

TENNESSEE THREATENED.—An effort is being made by Representatives Stokes and Maynard, of Tennessee, to have Congress pass a law declaring the Legislature of that State an illegal body because a majority of its members were disqualified on account of their participation in the rebellion. Happily, the days of the present session of Congress are drawing to a close, and too little time is left in which to manipulate a job of such magnitude as legislating a State out of the Union. As the reelection of Messrs. Stokes and Maynard is more than doubtful their desire to reconstruct Tennessee is easily accounted for.

RELIEVING THE BORDER.—It will be a nice point for discussion in Canada, and even in London, that a person so potent in our city government as Mr. Tweed, whose word is as good as the law, is the friend and patron of the Fenians—in so far that he spent upward of five thousand dollars paying their homeward fares. Perhaps this, however, was also an act of prime friendship for the sadly afflicted border people on either side the lines.

RAILROAD CARELESSNESS.—The other day a coal train on a down grade of the Morris and Essex road was permitted to get such headway that it could not be stopped, and there was only a narrow escape from the demolition by it of a train loaded with passengers. This was gross carelessness. Would not the management do well to devote to the prevention of such events the time it gives to fighting the commuters?

Cuban Prospects Brightening.

Dawn appears to be breaking upon Cuba at last, and that noble struggle of the people of that beautiful island against injustice and tyranny is drawing to a happy close. History records no revolution more just, nor one which called forth greater sacrifices, loftier patriotism or sterner courage than has been evinced by the Cuban patriots, and it would seem almost questioning the justice of Providence to doubt the ultimate success of such a people. Our own government, instead of extending to them the active sympathy, if not practical aid, which a people struggling for independence have a right to expect, has pursued a supinely indifferent course, rather assisting Spain to perpetuate her tyrannical rule upon the Western Continent than extending a helping hand to establish another republic upon our borders. It is safe to say that had the United States extended to the Cubans the same privileges as were awarded to Spain, Cuba to-day would be an independent sovereign Power acknowledged by most of the nations of the civilized world. But those privileges were withheld, and the struggle was prolonged until the hearts of the patriots well nigh failed them. The American people, however, becoming tired of the timorous policy pursued by our government, are moving in this matter, and their influence is seen in the renewed interest evinced in Cuban affairs by both the President and Congress. General Banks' report, published exclusively in the HERALD, was the first full official insight into the Cuban revolution which has been laid before the public. Its disclosures have aroused all classes, and Congress itself has been forced to abandon its indifference and to take some action upon the subject. The President has always sympathized with the Cuban patriots, but prudential motives heretofore prevented his moving in the matter. Now, however, he feels at liberty to pursue a different course, and we are assured that both he and his Cabinet will warmly support any policy that Congress may initiate. Upon Congress, therefore, rests the responsibility of Cuban independence. General Banks has plucked up courage enough to offer his long-withheld report to the House to-day, and he will be able seconded by leading members whose active sympathy for the Cuban cause has been many times expressed. The House will doubtless take favorable action upon the report at once, and send the matter to the Senate, where it must not be suffered to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Mr. Sumner has doubtless seen this modified his views upon the Cuban war, and has learned that the patriots were in earnest when they emancipated their slaves and that Spain is equally in earnest in her efforts to perpetuate slavery. The Senate is to be the battle ground of Cuba; that body will determine the fate of the Queen of the Antilles—whether she is to be made a desert and a waste or take her place among the independent republics of the western world.

Austrian Reconstruction.

Amid the recent profound excitement in France, which has engrossed nearly the whole attention of Europe and America, followed, as it was, immediately, by the crown movement in Spain and the Saldanha revolution in Portugal, the great political change progressing in Austria has been comparatively unobserved. It now looms up, however, into very distinct relief and importance. As we foreshadowed in our article commenting, a few weeks since, upon the formation of the Potocki Ministry at Vienna, the Emperor has been compelled to dissolve the Reichsrath or General Assembly of the empire and also the provincial Diets. New elections for the latter have been ordered, and in case these reconstructed provincial councils should refuse to send fresh deputies for another Reichsrath more in unison with the sympathies and views of his Majesty he will appeal to a popular vote. In other words, there will be an Austrian *plebiscite* to decide whether the monarch's views, as represented by his Cabinet, shall be sustained.

The Potocki Ministry has very recently been modified and reinforced by the admission of popular members. Herr Tschabuschnigg, who is regarded as a very "strong" man in his place, retains the control of the Departments of Justice, Public Worship and Public Instruction. Herr Holzgethan, formerly a councillor of State, has the administration of finance, Herr Distler being compelled by ill health to decline it. Baron Widmann, a heavy Moravian land owner and a Deputy, takes the direction of the Ministry of National Defence. The most important selection is that of Baron Petronio for the Ministry of Agriculture. The Baron is President of the Federalist Club and head of the semi-autonomist party of the Slovenes, the Istrians, the Bukovinians and the people of Trieste, and it was he who in the last session of the Reichsrath asked, on behalf of those populations, the same rights that are claimed by the Poles and Galicians—viz., a sort of separate sovereignty within the empire. In fine, he is a State rights man, in the Austrian point of view. This fact, of course, gives the appointment of Baron Petronio peculiar and agreeable significance in the eyes of the Galicians and Bohemians, but for the same reason he will be distasteful to the Germans. Herr Depretis will remain Minister of Commerce, and Count Taaffe retains the Ministry of the Interior.

Meanwhile, the rumors of a serious quarrel between the Grand Chancellor Von Beust and Count Potocki are emphatically denied, although, at the same moment, the Austrian journals hint that the former will take the special mission to the Court of St. James and be succeeded in office by Count Andrássy. This gentleman had, certainly, as our latest mail dates, been visiting Vienna, and had held close conferences with Von Beust. A Ministry composed of the elements thus set forth must in its very nature be ephemeral. The Emperor Francis Joseph suddenly finds himself confronted, in the midst of his reforms, by "jarring and discordant" States subordinate to his crown, yet claiming separate local governments, in default of which they may become "belligerent." He therefore does the best he can with his horses while swimming the torrent. But our latest telegrams induce us to believe that, cheered by the result of the *plebiscite* in France, he has taken heart of grace to appeal directly, if needs be, to his people. Our wishes, and those of all considerate men who look at the situa-